

San Fernando Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the San Fernando Health District in Los Angeles County (LAC). **All data represent persons aged ≥ 13 years. All rates are per 100,000.** See technical notes for additional details.

Percent of LAC PLWDH* Residing in San Fernando

San Fernando residents make up **5%** of the LAC population

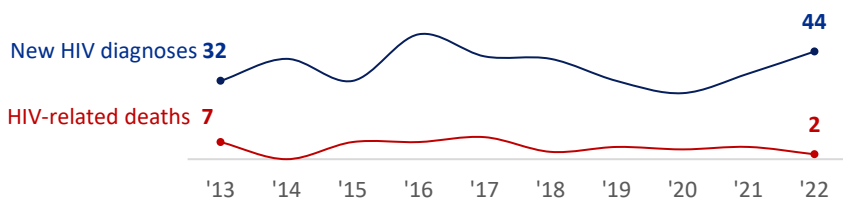


In 2022, San Fernando residents made up **1%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

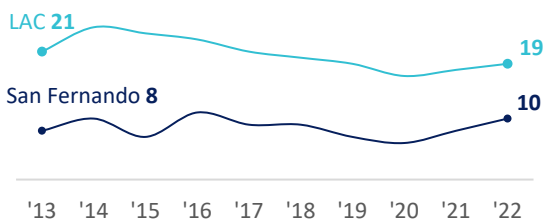
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses have been on an increasing trend while HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in San Fernando have been on a declining trend since 2013.

Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information

HIV Diagnosis Rates: San Fernando vs. LAC

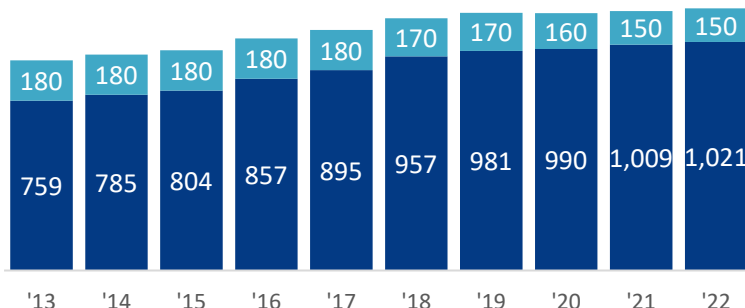


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in San Fernando have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. Rates have been increasing in San Fernando while decreasing in LAC.

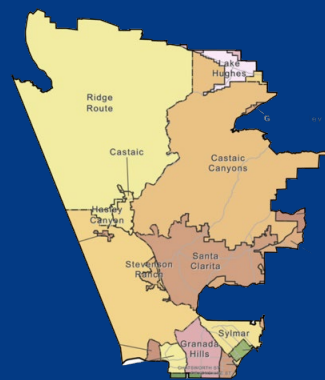
Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



448,877

Residents of San Fernando Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

44

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

239

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

537

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

1,706

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

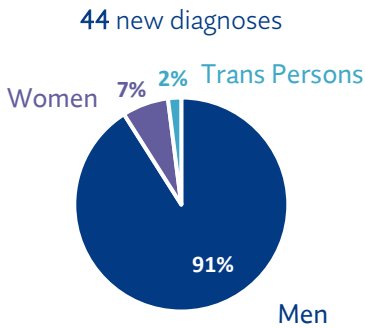
30%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

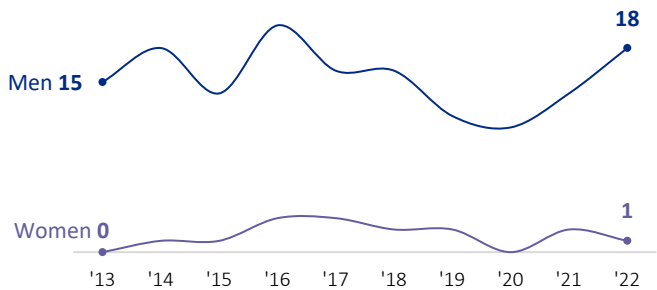
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



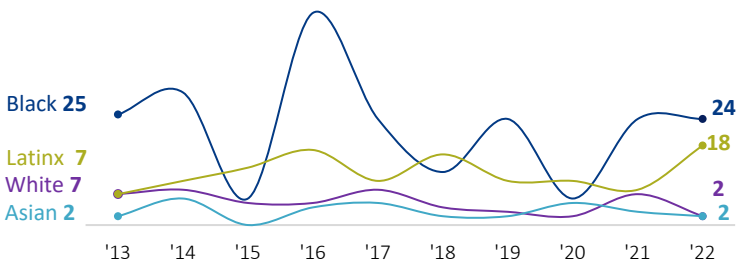
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men have been on an increasing trend in recent years while rates among women have remained relatively stable since 2013.

Note: Trans men and trans women are grouped into one category to maintain confidentiality due to small numbers. New HIV diagnosis rates among trans persons are not presented due to the unavailability of reliable population size estimates in LAC.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by race/ethnicity

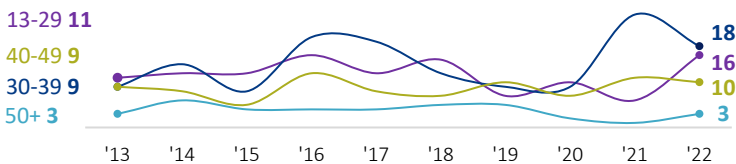


Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have generally been higher than rates among all other race/ethnicity groups.

Note: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of multiple race/ethnicities are not included in this profile due to small numbers in San Fernando.

The volatility in new diagnosis rates among race/ethnicity groups may be associated with small population sizes in San Fernando.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by age group

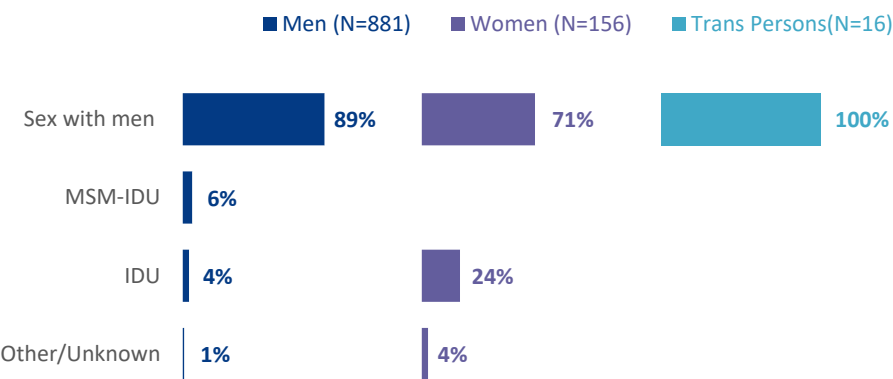


New HIV diagnosis rates have increased among persons aged 13-29 and 30-39 since 2013. Rates remained stable for persons aged 40-49 and 50+.

¹ New HIV diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

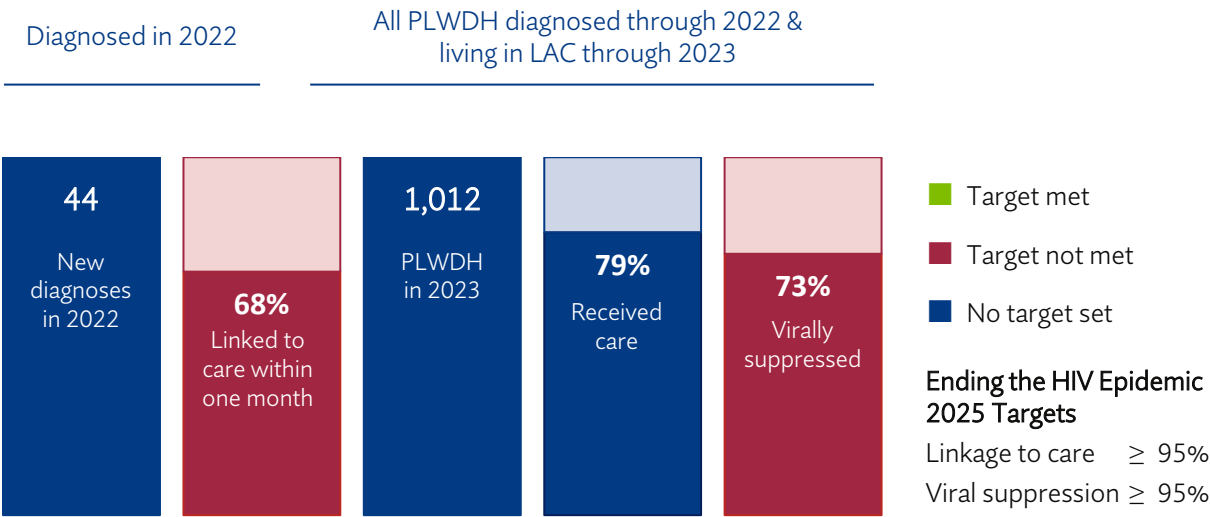


The primary transmission category for men, women, trans persons is having sex with men.

Note: Persons without an identified category were assigned a category factor using CDC-recommended multiple imputation methods. Sum of transmission may not add to the total number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender due to rounding error.

HIV Care Continuum

The HIV care continuum is a series of steps starting from when a person is diagnosed with HIV through their achievement of viral suppression. The base population for measuring linkage to HIV care is persons who received an HIV diagnosis in a given calendar year, whereas the base population for the downstream steps in the continuum is all persons who were diagnosed with HIV through 2022 and living in LAC as of 2023. The latter ensures at least one year of follow-up to measure receipt of care, retention in care, and viral suppression.



Linkage to care and viral suppression levels have not yet met the 2025 targets set for the Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Initiative.

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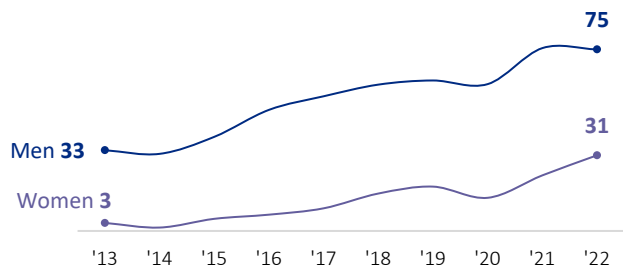
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: San Fernando vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 2,482 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among San Fernando Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022	Gonorrhea in 2022	Chlamydia in 2022
239 new diagnoses in San Fernando	537 new diagnoses in San Fernando	1,706 new diagnoses in San Fernando
2% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 53	Rate of new diagnoses 120	Rate of new diagnoses 380
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

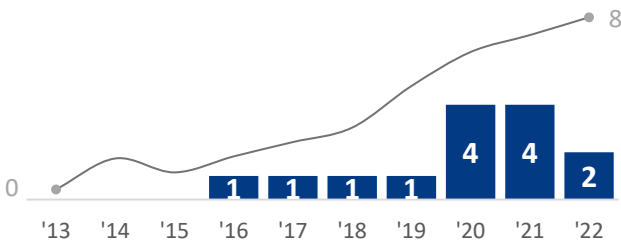
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



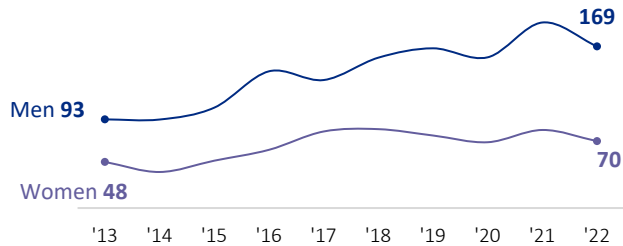
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in San Fernando have increased for men and women. In 2022, rates for men were more than double the rates for women.

Number of new congenital syphilis (CS) diagnoses by type: Non-Stillbirths & Stillbirths vs. Expected number of CS diagnoses



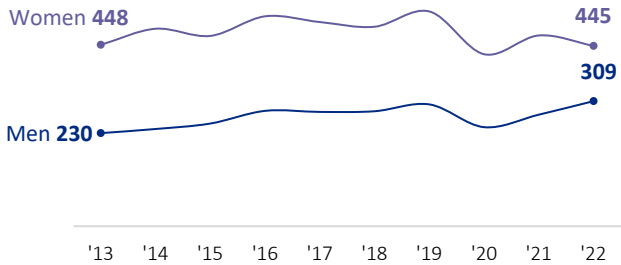
The number of new CS diagnoses in San Fernando has increased since 2013. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. San Fernando has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2013, new gonorrhea diagnosis rates in San Fernando have increased for men and women. Rates for men were more than double the rates for women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in San Fernando have been increasing among men since 2013. Rates for women in San Fernando have been consistently stable and higher than rates for men.

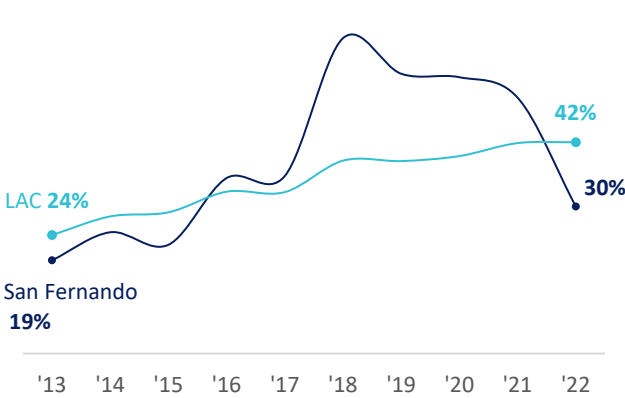
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: San Fernando vs. LAC

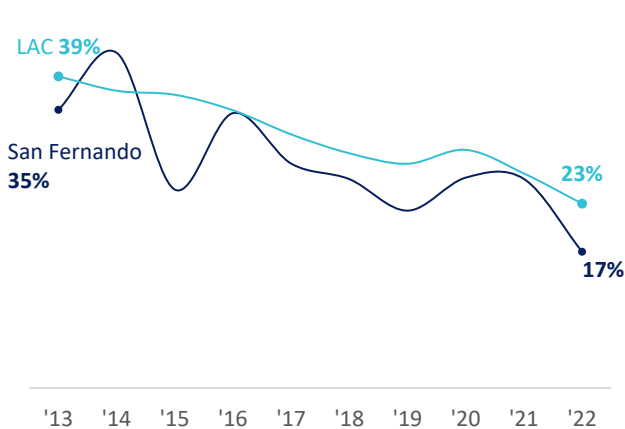
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



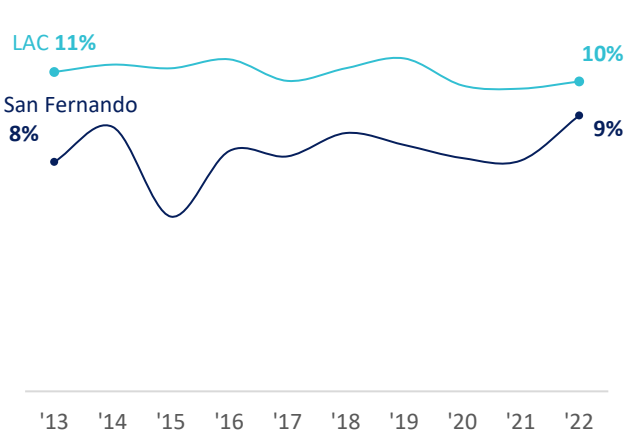
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in San Fernando with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 19% in 2013 to 30% in 2022.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



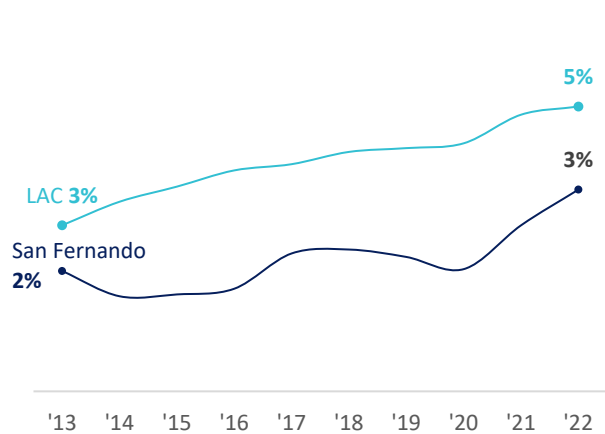
In 2022, 17% of new syphilis diagnoses in San Fernando were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 35% in 2013. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV has increased from 8% in 2013 to 9% in 2022, and has remained consistently lower than in LAC overall.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV has increased from 2% in 2013 to 3% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than in LAC overall.